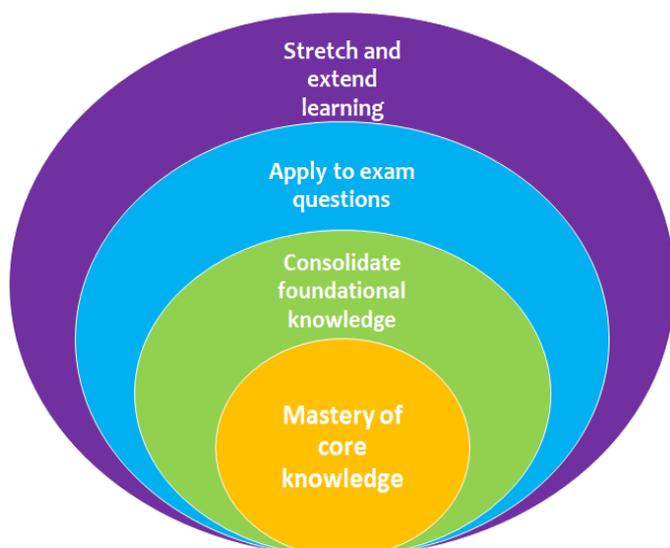




Ark Acton
Academy

Year 7
Knowledge
Booklet
Spring 2022

What does great independent studying look like?



1. Use self quizzing to master core knowledge.

Give yourself frequent opportunities to practise recalling the core knowledge - this knowledge must be automatic to make rapid progress.

2. Consolidate foundational knowledge.

Use online platforms and revision guides to check you know how this core knowledge fits into a bigger picture. You will receive rewards via assemblies to celebrate how frequently you use these platforms.

- A. www.hegartymaths.com: KS3 & KS4 maths
- B. www.senecalearning.com: English, history, geography, religious studies, music, KS3 science
- C. www.my-gcse-science.com: KS4 biology, physics, chemistry
- D. <https://uk.language-gym.com>: French and Spanish
- E. www.groklearning.com: computer science
- F. www.quizlet.com: all subjects

3. Apply your knowledge to practice exam questions

See your teacher to receive sample exam questions.

4. Stretch and extend your learning.

Independently research the topics you are interested in and read widely around your favourite subjects. The below platforms will help:

- a. www.startprofile.com: careers
- b. www.thisislanguag.com: French and Spanish
- c. www.digitaltheatreplus.com: access to live theatre
- d. <https://www.newscientist.com/>: news and developments in science
- e. <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection>: British museum online collection [history, geography and RS].

5. Read widely for pleasure: www.sora.com

How to use this booklet for self-quizzing

Self-quizzing is a powerful strategy to get knowledge stuck in your long-term memory. And it's so simple to do!

Watch this video to learn how to self quiz: <https://tinyurl.com/AGFSIL>

How should I self-quiz?

1. Look at no more than 10 terms at a time.
 2. Read the terms and say them over and over again in your head (**without speaking aloud**) for 2-3minutes.
 3. Cover the terms on the following pages with an exercise book, **with a black pen**, write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
 4. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
 5. Spend 2-3 minutes reading the terms again and saying them in your head.
 6. Fold your piece of paper so you cannot see the first round of quizzing, cover the terms and write down as many terms and definitions as you remember.
 7. **With a green pen**, uncover the terms and check you have correctly spelled and defined each term. Refine your spelling and definition in blue.
 8. Repeat this process until you can correctly spell and define each term.
- **If you run out of space in your quizzing book, you should use lined paper to complete your self quizzing.**
 - You will be asked to place your quizzing on your desk to show your teacher on the day it is due.

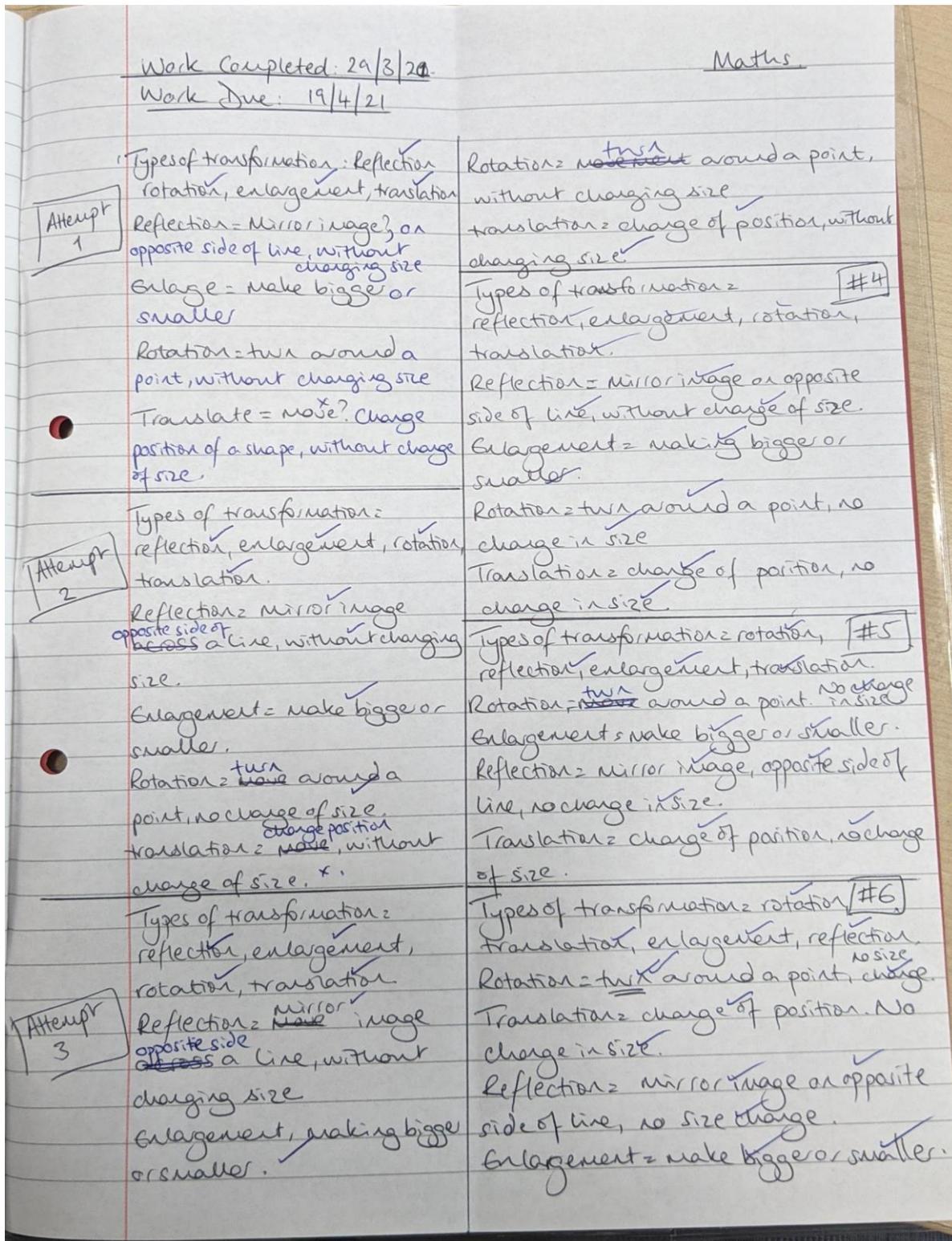
To space your quizzing out to maximise retention of knowledge, change subjects after 40minutes.

Organising your self-quizzing book

Date of work completion

Date when work is due:

Subject



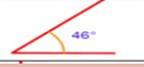
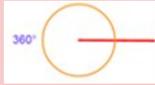
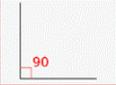
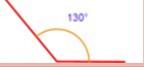
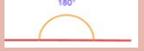
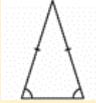
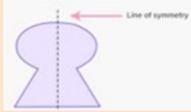
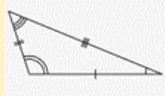
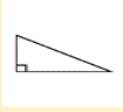
English

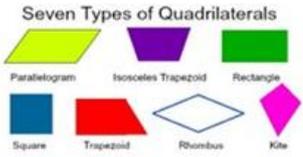
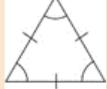
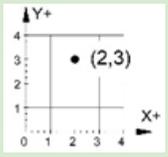
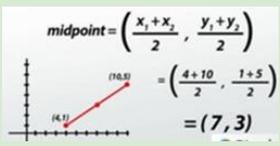
Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Theseus	The duke of Athens and a strong and strict ruler of the city.	Hermia	Egeus's daughter who is in love with Lysander.
Hippolyta	Theseus's bride. She was a fearless warrior.	Lysander	He is in love with Hermia and runs away to the forest with her.
Egeus	Hermia's stubborn father who wants her to marry Demetrius.	Demetrius	He wants to marry Hermia and is disgusted by Helena's love for him.
Oberon	The king of the fairies who controls the love potion.	Puck	Oberon's mischievous magical servant.
Titania	The fierce queen of the fairies.	Bottom	A weaver and actor who is tricked by the love potion.
Block C		Block D:	
William Shakespeare	Known as 'The Bard', he was a poet and playwright born in 1564 and died in 1616.	Exposition	The beginning stage of a narrative arc.
Elizabethan	When the play was written, Elizabeth I was Queen, one of the two daughters of Henry VIII. Elizabethans believed in magic.	Rising action	The building of tension in a narrative arc leading to a climax.
Midsummer	Also known as the summer solstice, it is celebrated in many cultures with festivals, bonfires, and varied rituals.	Climax	The point of highest tension in a narrative arc.
Ancient Athens	Shakespeare sets the play about 2000 years before he was born in a city with very strict laws and punishments.	Falling action	The decreasing of tension in a narrative arc after the highest point.
Cupid	The ancient god of love usually presented as a baby whose arrows make people fall in love.	Resolution	The final stage of the narrative arc. The ending.
Block E		Block F	
Monologue	A speech spoken by one character at a time.	Conflict	A serious disagreement, battle or struggle between two sides or ideas.
Dialogue	A conversation between two characters.	Chaos	A situation where there is no order and everyone is confused.
Soliloquy	A speech in a play that the character speaks alone, or to the audience, rather than to the other characters.	Unrequited love	When a person loves someone but is not loved in return.
Aside	A brief comment spoken aloud by a character to reveal their thoughts and feelings but only heard by the audience.	Comic relief	The use of a funny scene or character to lighten the tone and atmosphere of a more serious play.
Dramatic irony	A situation in drama that is understood by the audience but not known or understood by other characters.	The love potion	Made from a flower in the forest, this is a magical and powerful substance which makes people fall in love with the first person they see.

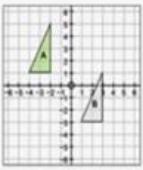
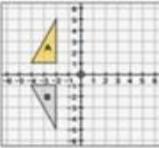
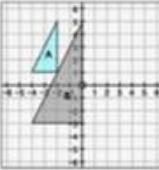
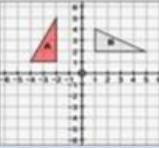
Mathematics

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Angle	A measure of a turn, measured in degrees °.	Reflex Angle	An angle greater than 180° and less than 360° . 
Acute Angle	An angle less than 90° . 	Full Angle or Full Turn	An angle that is exactly 360° . 
Right Angle	An angle that is exactly 90° . 	Protractor	An instrument used to measure an angle in degrees. 
Obtuse Angle	An angle greater than 90° and less than 180° . 		
Straight Angle	An angle on a straight line. It equals 180° . 		
Block C		Block D:	
2-D Shapes	Shapes that have sides and corners that are completely flat	Isosceles Triangle	Has 2 equal sides and the 2 base angles are equal. 
Line of Symmetry	An imaginary line that passes through the centre of a shape and divides it into two identical halves. 	Scalene Triangle	Has no equal sides and no equal angles. 
Rotational Symmetry	A shape can be rotated about its centre and it will still look the same. 	Right-Angle Triangle	Has one angle equal to 90° . A right-angle triangle can also be scalene or isosceles. 
Triangle	A shape with 3 sides, 3 angles, and 3 vertices. Angles in a triangle add up to 180° .	Quadrilateral	A shape with 4 sides, 4 angles, and 4 vertices. Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360° .

			
Equilateral Triangle	<p>Has 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles.</p> 		
Block E		Block F	
2-D Coordinate Plane	Is formed by the intersection of the x-axis (horizontal) and the y-axis (vertical). The 2 axes intersect at a point called the origin.	Perimeter	The distance around the outside of a 2-D shape. The perimeter of a circle is called the Circumference.
Coordinates	<p>Set of values used to show the exact location of a point or object. First value shows the distance along the x-axis and the second shows the distance along the y-axis.</p> 	Area	The amount of space covered by a shape or surface. Area is measured in square units such as cm ² , m ² or km ²
Line Segment	Part of a line that connects 2 points.	Formula to find the Area of a Square or Rectangle	length x width
Midpoint of a Line Segment	<p>A point halfway between two end points on a line segment. The midpoint is written as a set of coordinates.</p> 	Formula to find the area of a Triangle	$\frac{\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}}{2}$
		Formula to find the area of a Parallelogram	base x perpendicular height

Block G

<p>Transformation</p>	<p>Changing the size or position of a shape. The original shape is called the object and the new shape is called the image. 4 types of transformations are: Translation, Reflection, Enlargement, and Rotation.</p>
<p>Translation</p>	<p>Movement of an object up or down or from side to side or both. Translation is described using column vectors- top number represents movement in the x-axis and the bottom number represents movement in the y-axis.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="724 421 932 591" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0f0e0;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Translations</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Object A and image B remain congruent</p> </div>  </div>
<p>Reflection</p>	<p>Reflection flips the object over a line to create mirror image. The line is called the mirror line or the line of reflection.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="692 678 932 826" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffffe0;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Reflections</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Object A and image B remain congruent</p> </div>  </div>
<p>Enlargement</p>	<p>Changes the size of an object by a scale factor.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="692 880 932 1050" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0ffff;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Enlargements</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Object A and image B are similar</p> </div>  </div>
<p>Rotation</p>	<p>Moves an object around a fixed point; can be in either a clockwise or anti-clockwise direction.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="692 1144 932 1292" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #ffe0e0;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Rotations</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Object A and image B remain congruent</p> </div>  </div>

Science

Spring Knowledge

Block A – Reproduction		Block B - Puberty	
Reproduction	When organisms make copies of themselves to produce new organisms.	Puberty	The changes that human bodies go through during adolescence.
Types of reproduction	Sexual and asexual	Changes during puberty in female bodies	Pubic hair grows, breasts develop, menstruation begins.
Asexual reproduction	When an organism makes an exact copy of itself	Changes during puberty in male bodies.	Pubic hair grows, voice deepens
Examples of organisms that use asexual reproduction	Bacteria, fungi, plants	Reason for puberty	To reach sexual maturity
Sexual reproduction	Two organisms reproduce together to produce individuals which share their DNA	Control of puberty	By sex hormones
Examples of organisms that use sexual reproduction	Animals and plants	Hormones	Chemical messenger carried in the blood
Gametes	Sex cells		
Male animal gamete	Sperm cells		
Female animal gamete	Egg cells		
Block C – Reproductive systems		Block D – Menstrual Cycle	
Function of testis	Produces sperm and testosterone	Menstrual cycle	The female reproductive cycle that prepares a female body for pregnancy.
Function of the sperm tube	To carry sperm to the penis	Length of menstrual cycle	Approximately 28 days
Semen	The liquid that carries sperm	Stages of menstrual cycle	Menstruation, uterus lining builds, ovulation, uterus lining maintained
Urethra	The tube through which sperm and urine leave the body through the penis.	Ovulation	Egg is released – approximately halfway through the cycle.
Function of ovaries	Produce eggs and female sex hormones	Menstruation	The uterus lining is lost through the vagina. Also known as a period.
Fallopian tube	The tube from the ovaries to the uterus		

Uterus	The organ where the baby grows. Also known as the womb in humans.		
Cervix	The ring of muscle which forms the entrance to the uterus from the vagina.		
Vagina	The tube from the uterus through which the baby passes when it is born.		
Block E – Fertilisation & gestation		Block F – Sexual Reproduction in Plants	
Fertilisation	When the gametes meet and the nuclei fuse to form a new cell	Pollen	Male gamete in plants
Stages of gestation	Zygote → embryo → foetus → baby	Egg	Female gamete in plants
Zygote	A fertilised egg	Ovule	Where the egg in plants is found.
Embryo	Once the egg has got a few hundred cells	Ovary	Contains ovules
Foetus	The “baby” once it has developed different organs	Anther	Produces pollen
Implantation	When the embryo embeds into the uterus wall	Pollination	When pollen is transferred from the anther to the stigma of another plant.
Amniotic sac	A fluid-filled bag which protects the foetus from knocks and bumps.	Methods of pollination	By animals (mostly insects), wind
Placenta	An organ where the mother and foetus exchange substances (oxygen, food).	Fertilisation	When the pollen and egg nuclei fuse in the ovule
Umbilical cord	The connection between foetus and placenta	Seed and fruit	Seed develops from the ovule and fruit develops from the ovary.
		Germination	When the seed starts growing into a new plant.

		Requirements for germination	Water, oxygen, warmth
		Dispersal	When seeds are taken away from the parent plant to avoid competition.
		Methods of dispersal	Animals externally (stuck to fur), animals internally (eaten), wind and explosion, water
Block G - Elements		Block H – Periodic Table	
Atoms	The smallest part of an element that exists	Periodic table	Table into which elements are organised
Elements	Are made from only one type of atom	The two levels of organisation	Periods and groups
Number of elements	About 100 different elements	Groups	Vertical columns
Physical properties	State, appearance, smell, magnetic etc	Periods	Horizontal rows
Chemical properties	What it reacts with and how reactive it is	How elements are grouped	Elements in the same group have similar chemical properties
Block I		Block J	
Compounds	Formed from elements by chemical reactions	When naming compounds	The metal goes first and the non-metal goes second
Chemical reactions	Always involve the production of one or more new substances	If a metal and non-metal react	The name of the non-metal ends in -ide
Compounds contain	Two or more elements chemically joined together in fixed proportions	If there are different number of atoms we add	'mono' for 1, 'di' for 2 and 'tri' for 3
Compound properties	Are different to the properties of the elements from which it is formed	If the compound ends in -ate	It usually contains three elements including a non-metal and oxygen
Compounds can be separated into elements	Only by chemical reactions		
A molecule	Is two or more non-metal atoms chemically joined together		
An example of a molecule which is also an element	Hydrogen (H ₂)		
An example of a molecule which is also a compound	Water (H ₂ O)		

Block K		Block L – Weight & Mass	
Gravity	force that holds objects in orbit .	Mass	The amount of matter contained in an object.
Effect of gravitational field strength on distance	Decreases with distance	Unit of mass	Kilograms (kg)
Effect of gravitational field strength on mass	Increases with mass	Weight	the force of gravity acting on a mass.
Orbit	the curved path of an object in space around another object in space.	Formula to calculate weight	Weight (N) = mass (kg) x gravitational field strength (N/kg)
Light year	the distance that light can travel in 1 year		
Block M – The Solar System Part 1		Block N – The Solar System Part 2	
Sun	the star at the centre of our solar system.	Earth's rotation	once every 24 hours.
Planets	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.	Seasons	caused because the Earth is tilted on an axis at 23.5°.
Natural satellite	a moon which orbits a planet.	Eclipse	caused when an object in space obscures the light from another object in space.
Artificial satellites	those that orbit the Earth for communication.	Solar eclipse	happens when light from the sun is blocked from reaching parts of Earth. This happens when the moon comes between the sun and the Earth.
Revolution	Time taken for the Earth (365 days) to orbit the sun once. This is a year .	Lunar eclipse	happens when light from the Sun is blocked from reaching the moon by the Earth when the Earth comes between the moon and the sun.
Rotation	Planets moves on their axis which produces day and night.		

Geography

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
Resource	Something that humans need e.g. food, equipment.	HIC/MIC/LIC	High-, Middle-, Low- Income Countries. These are classifications of countries based on how much money there is per person per year.
Factory	A building where products are made.	Agriculture	Farming crops and animals for food and products.
Transport	Ways of getting around e.g. by ship, road, or aeroplane.	Raw	In its natural form.
Product	Something grown or made to be sold.	Natural	Something that exists because of nature (not made by people).
Farming	Working on an area of land to grow crops and animals for food, and other products.	Timber	Food from trees used in building.
Block C		Block D:	
Raw Materials	Natural items that humans need e.g. water, metals, wood.	Trade	The buying and selling of products
Mine	To dig up raw materials from underground.	Customer	Someone who buys something.
Crops	Plants grown on farms to be used in food or other products.	Wage	The money someone is paid for the work they do.
Extract	To take out or remove.	International	Between countries.
Manufacturing (manufacture)	To turn a raw material into something useful to humans.	Supply Chain	The journey that a product goes through from raw material to finished product.
Block E		Block F	
Consumer	Someone who buys a product or service.	Qualification	A record that shows you have passed an exam or course.
Polyester	A type of material made from oil. It is used in clothing and shoes.	Feature	The typical quality of something
Port	A place where ships load and unload.	Grid Reference	Using number coordinates to find an area on a map.
Service	A type of job that involves helping people e.g. office jobs, working in a hospital or shop.	Settlement	A place where people live e.g. city or village.

Consume	To use something (or to eat or drink something).	Urban	Cities and towns.
Block G		Block H	
Infrastructure	Is the basic systems and services that humans need to live comfortably, e.g. transport, buildings.	Possession	Something which you own.
Rural	Countryside, villages and farms.	Cotton	The threads from a plant that can make a fabric called cotton.
Power Supply	Equipment that provides electricity.	Produce	To make something.
Trend	The general pattern or common situation, often shown on a graph e.g. increase or decrease.	Import	To buy products from another country.
Sourced	The place where something starts or is from.	Goods	Items for sale.
Block I		Block J	
Digital	Relating to computers or the internet.	Unemployment	Not having a job.
Livestock	Animals and birds that are kept on farms.	Postcode	A set of letters and numbers that can be used to find an address of a building.
Network	A large system of similar parts that are connected e.g. railway network.	Coast	The boundary between the sea and the land.
Line Graph	A chart that uses a line to show a trend, e.g. increasing or decreasing. Often over time.	Pylon	A tall metal structure with wires used to carry electricity from one place to another.
Steel	A type of strong metal made of iron and carbon	Industry	Companies involved in factory work.
Employment	Relating to work – being in work.	Gasworks	A factory where coal is made into use in heating.
Block K			
Place of worship	A building where people go to pray, e.g. church or mosque.		
Landscape	A large area of countryside, often with a good view.		
Aerial Photo	A photograph taken from the air.		

History

Spring Knowledge

Block A: Key Dates (Part I)		Block B: Key Dates (Part II)	
1066	William defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings	1137	Eleanor became Duchess of Aquitaine
1081	Alexios I became Byzantine Emperor	1170	Murder of Thomas Becket
1086	William began the Domesday survey	1189	King Richard of England and King Philip II of France launched the Third Crusade
1095	Pope Urban II ordered the First Crusade	1215	King John signed Magna Carta
1108	Alexios I had agreements with both the Seljuks and the Normans	1258	Henry III agreed the Provisions of Oxford
Block C: Key Terms (Part I)		Block D: Key Terms (Part II)	
Ally	A country or ruler that has officially agreed to give help and support to another one	Economy	The system of trade and industry which produces the wealth of a country
Castle	A military base from which soldiers controlled the nearby land	Holy war	A war fought for a religious cause
Cathedral	The largest and most important church in a diocese	Invasion	When an army enters a country by force in order to take control over it
Charter	A written law or announcement giving rights to people or an organisation	Nobles	Wealthy landowners, ranked just below royalty in society
Crusades	A series of military expeditions made by Christians from the 11 th -13 th centuries to take control of the Holy land.	Reform	The process of changing a law, social system or institution to improve it
Block E: Key People (Part I)		Block F: Key People (Part II)	
Harold Godwinson	Most powerful English noble who became King of England in January 1066.	Sulayman	A powerful Seljuk general in Asia Minor, from 1077 to 1086.
William, Duke of Normandy	The Norman ruler who became king of England in December 1066.	Sultan Malik-Shah I	Sultan of the Seljuk Empire from 1072 to 1092.

Alexios I Komnenos	Byzantine emperor from 1081 to 1118	Thomas Becket	Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162 to 1170, who was murdered and made into a saint.
Bohemond	Norman ruler in Italy, Crusader, & Prince of Antioch from 1098-1111.	King John	English king who was forced to sign Magna Carta in 1215.
Pope Urban II	Head of the Latin Church from 1088 to 1099.	Henry III	English king who agreed the Provisions of Oxford in 1258.
Block G: How disruptive were the Normans? Continuities		Block H: How disruptive were the Normans? Changes	
Ownership of Land	The peasant class remained landless under the Norman 'feudal system'	Ownership of Land	The Normans replaced the majority of English tenants in chief with Norman ones
How the country was ruled	The Normans under William I did not change the manner in which how the Kings were coronated.	How the country was ruled	Under William I, more and more castles were built to strengthen Norman rule in England
How the country was ruled	The Normans maintained the system of absolute monarchy	How the country was ruled	William, I commissioned the Domesday book which was completed in 1086. This enabled William and the Normans to understand the total wealth within England and tax more landholders.
The Church	The country remained under the authority of the Catholic Church	The Church	William replaced the Archbishop of Canterbury with William Lanfranc
The Church	The Pope remained the highest authority for the Church	The Church	The Church banned slavery under Norman rule. Previously, 10% of the population were slaves.
Block I: Why did Alexios' I empire survive?		Block J: Why did the Barons keep rebelling against their English rulers?	
Alexio was a skilful military leader	Alexios defeated Bohemond in battle in 1083. Alexios defeated Seljuk generals and acquired new lands in several wars during his reign.	Fairness	When John came to the throne in 1199, his nephew, Arthur, also had a claim to be king but in 1202 John captured his nephew and over 250 French knights and it is almost certain that John had his nephew murdered and starved 22 of the prisoners to death. This angered his English and French Barons

Alexios got rid of political opponents	Alexios forced out nobles who supported the old emperor	Taxes	John taxed his Barons heavily, raising 'scutage' 11 times during his reign in order to raise funds in his wars against France. In 1214, John tried to recover his French lands in an extremely expensive military campaign but he lost the Battle of Bouvines.
Alexios strengthened the economy	Alexios controlled cities which had not been under Byzantine rule since before his reign	The Church	If a king upset the pope then the pope could excommunicate a king which meant that other Christian rulers could attack the excommunicated king and take his lands and people believed this meant the excommunicated king and his people, were beyond God's help.
Alexios made alliances	Alexios made an alliance with Sultan Malik Shah and he asked for help from Pope Urban II	Broken promises	John signed the Magna Carta in 1215 yet later in the year had it revoked with the permission of the Pope.

French

Spring Knowledge

Block A – places in town			
1.Au collège	To school	7.À la piscine	To the swimming pool
2.Au cinema	To the cinema	8.À la patinoire	To the ice rink
3.au centre commercial	To the shopping centre	9.À la bibliothèque	To the library
4.au parc	To the park	10.Chez moi	To mine / my house
5.au theatre	To the theatre	11.Chez toi	To yours / your house
6.au Jardin	To the garden		
Block C – les verbes		Block D: les excuses	
12.Aller	To go	19Je dois	I must
13.Venir	To come	20.Faire du sport	Do sport
14.Regarder	To watch	21.Faire les devoirs	Do homework
15.Voir	To see	22.Faire le lit	Make the bed
16.Jouer des jeux-videos	To play video games	23.Faire la cuisine	Do the cooking
17.Rentrer	To return	24.Faire le jardinage	Do the gardening
18.Lire	To read	25.Faire le ménage	Do the housework
Block E – high frequency phrases			
26.Je veux	I want	31.Je vais	I'm going
27.Je voudrais	I would like	32.Si	if

28.J'aimerais	I would like	33.Je suis	I am
29.Je peux	I can	34.Tu es	You are
30.Je ne peux pas	I cannot		

Block G – school subjects = les matières			
35. Les maths	Maths	40.La geographie	Geography
36.La science	Science	41.La technologie	Technology
37.La physique	Physics	42.Le dessin	Art
38.La chimie	Chemistry	43.Le français	French
39.La biologie	Biology	44.L'anglais	English
		45.L'EPS	P.E.
		46.L'histoire	history
Block H – time phrases			
47.normalement	Normally	52.Hier	Yesterday
48.souvent	Often	53.La semaine dernière	Last week
49. quelquefois	Sometimes	54.Le weekend dernier	Last weekend
50.De temps en temps	Occasionally	55.Le mois dernier	Last month
51. toujours	Always	56.Hier	Yesterday
		57.Plus tard	Later
		58.Ce soir	Tonight

		59.Ce weekend	This weekend
		60.Demain	Tomorrow
		61.La semaine prochaine	Next week
Block I – high frequency phrases			
62.Je pense que	I think that	68.J'ai joué	I played
63.Je crois que	I believe that	69. C'était	It was
64.Je dirais que	I would say that	70.Ça me fait	It makes me (+ verb)
65.Parce que / car	Because	71.Ça me rend	It makes me (+ adjective)
66. puisque	Since	72.Je vais	I go / I'm going
67. Vu que	Seeing that	73.Je ne vais pas	I don't go / I'm not going
Block J – verbs		Block K – adjectives	
74. Sortir	To go out	81.Difficile	Difficult
75.Regarder	To watch	82.Facile	Easy
76.voir	To see	83.Triste	Sad
77.faire	To do	84.Heureux / heureuse	happy
78.jouer	To play	85.Énervé	annoyed
79.Se détendre	To relax		
80.aller	To go		

Religious Studies

Spring Knowledge

Block A		Block B	
The New Testament	27 books which form the second part of the Christian Bible.	Bethlehem	The city where Jesus was born.
A messiah	A rescuer sent by God.	Mary	The mother of Jesus.
The Gospels	The first four books of the New Testament. The gospels are named after their probable authors, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.	Joseph	The man engaged to Mary.
The disciples	Jesus' 12 main followers.	King Herod	The king who wanted Jesus to be killed as a baby.
Incarnation	God coming to earth as a human.		
The resurrection	Coming back to life after dying.		
Block C		Block D:	
The Trinity	The belief that God is three as well as one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Miracle	An event that breaks the laws of nature or science. There are 35 miracles performed by Jesus in the gospels including turning water into wine, healing a paralysed man, the Feeding of the 5000 and walking on water.
Jesus' ministry	The three years that Jesus spent preaching and performing miracles.	Blasphemy	Disrespect towards God.
Baptism	A ritual in which people are immersed in water to symbolise turning away from sin and following God.	Simon the Pharisee	A Pharisee who invited Jesus to dinner.
John the Baptist	The man who baptised Jesus; sometimes said to be his cousin.	Levi	A tax collector who became a disciple of Jesus (also known as Matthew).

Temptation	The devil tries to tempt Jesus three times when he is the wilderness.	Peter	Jesus's disciple who walked on water and denied knowing Jesus three times before the cockerel crowed.
Block E		Block F	
The Pharisees	A group of Jews at the time of Jesus who followed the rules of the Torah very strictly.	Parable	A short story intended to make a particular point or give a moral lesson.
The Sermon on the Mount	A sermon given by Jesus giving guidance on how people should live their lives.	Samaritan	Jews from a region called Samaria.
Outcasts	People who are not accepted by society.	Prodigal	Reckless or wasteful with money.
Block G		Block H	
The cleansing of the Temple	When Jesus cleared the Temple in Jerusalem of traders and animals.	Judas Iscariot	The disciple who betrayed Jesus in exchange for 30 pieces of silver.
Prophecy	A prediction that something will happen.	The Garden of Gethsemane	The garden where Jesus was arrested.
Palm Sunday	The day Christians remember Jesus entering Jerusalem on a donkey.	Treason	Plotting to betray or overthrow a ruler.
The Last Supper	Jesus's final meal with the disciples, where he predicts peter's denial and Judas's betrayal.	Crucify	To kill a person by tying or nailing them to a large wooden cross.
		Pontius Pilate	The Roman governor who sentenced Jesus to death.
		Jesus Barabbas	A murderer who was due to be executed but whom the crowd chose to set free instead of Jesus.
Block I		Block J	
Ascension	Jesus's return to heaven after his resurrection.	Saul/Paul	A Pharisee who persecuted Christians until his conversion on the road to Damascus; he is credited with writing 13 letters found in the New Testament e.g.

			Romans and 1 Corinthians which were written to the Romans and Corinthians.
Reconciliation	Where a broken relationship is restored.		
Saviour	Rescuer.		
Mary Magdalene	A follower of Jesus who was the first person to see him after his resurrection.		
Thomas	A disciple who doubted Jesus's resurrection until he saw Jesus's wounds for himself.		

